WASHINGTON CITY

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1868.

Bustness Notice.

THE ESCAPE OF THE "SUSAN."

It must be palpable to every one that the escape of the Nicaraguan "emigrants" or fillibusters from Mobile, may precipitate at any moment a crisis in the foreign relations of this country. From manifestations that have been given out, it can hardly be doubted that the British and foreign forces in Central America are on the eager look-out for excursions of this sort, in that direction, and that the "emigrants' may either be intercepted by capture before landing. or be pursued on land, combatted and arrested after embarking. The news of such an event would at once rouse the volunteer feeling in this country to the highest degree of excitement, our whole southern and eastern coasts would be in a blaze, immense reinforcements would rush from our shores to rescue our countrymen and sustain our interests in Central America, collision would ensue between these bands and the European forces found in that region, and the most angry and threatening state of things probably result between our government and those of Great Britain, France and Spain.

Nor could our government itself look calmly upon an exercise of force by European powers for the regulation of affairs in the central portions of our con tinent. It has given abundant earnest of its own purpose to repress illicit excursions from its own shores against the peace of the Central American States; and even overstepped the limits of constitutional and international law in arresting, at one time, on the shore and within the limits of the local jurisdiction there, an illegal expedition of this sort but it is hardly probable that it would look with complacency upon an interference on the part of any European power in the local affairs of Central America, for the purpose of protecting its feeble governments from assaults of our people, which we have given every proof that we will prevent by all the legal and constitutional means at our command There would arise not merely the ethical question whether the particular act of the foreign government were justified in morals, but the great political ques tion whether European governments should be allowed to interfere for the regulation of affairs upon the American continent. It is in this view that the otherwise trifling event

of the sailing of a few "emigrants" from our shores on a professedly "peaceful" enterprise, really possesses a momentous importance. It is not to be denied that the efforts which have been going on for some time to recruit and embark such an expedition has given our government a great deal of annoyance and it is for this reason that it has employed every means it was clothed with by the law to baffle and defeat the expedition. We do not suppose any one fears that, if unmolested by third parties, the "emigrants" would do any very great harm to any body else than themselves in carrying out their project; but it was in view of the serious political crisis which they might bring on between our government and European powers if they should be intercepted by European war vessels on their way, or arrested by European forces on the territory of Nicaragua, that these efforts were made by our gov-

It must be confessed that the endeavors of the government to avoid such a crisis as may now be brought on have not been as fully sustained by public sentiment in the Gulf States as it had good reason to expect that they would. If there is any region of the Union more directly and profoundly interested in the preservation of the peace of the world-especially of the peace between this country and England and France-it is the region composed of the cotton-growing States. It is quite natural that Louisiana, largely interested in a sugar monopoly, should look with indifference upon war and the suspension of a commerce which brings vast quantities of foreign sugar into competition with her own; but it is almost inexplicable that the cotton States of the Gulf, so far from endeavoring to repress the fillibuster movement, should have so openly and actively encouraged it.

It was the duty of the administration under the imperative requirements of the laws standing upon our statute books-which the cotton States have made no effort to repeal-to use all lawful means in its power to repress this movement; and, added to this imperative mandate of the law, there was every thing in the diplomatic aspects of the case to extort from the administration all the exertions it could put forth to defeat the whole scheme. Unmistakably encouraged, however, in the cotton States, the very States which it may affect most suddenly, intensely, and injuriously, a portion of the expedition has got off, not large enough, indeed, to effect any design it may have in Central America; but large enough to bring about the very political crisis which our government has been deprecating so continually

It is to be hoped, however, that our own naval vessels may yet succeed in intercepting the fugitive "Susan," bringing her back to our ports, and preserv ing this fillibuster question still longer as a purely domestic one in our policy. Upon the vigilance our officers in the waters of theGulf, may dependin a great measure, the peace of the world. Let us hope that our little fleet in those waters will be fortunate enough signally to illustrate on this occasion the importance of an efficient and patriotic navy to the preservation of peace between nations.

Anzona.-We publish an interesting letter to-day from Sonora, addressed to Hon. S. Mowry, the delegate elect from Arizona. It is from a thoroughly well informed source, and conveys so much valuable information that we are sure it will repay a careful perusal. It is idle, indeed, to attempt to protect our long line of southern border without the employment of a large military establishment, at vast cost, if the neighboring States of Mexico are permitted to remain in the hands of hostile Tribes. We might well calculate upon the early subjugation of the Indians, if they could be confined to our own country : but. murder and rob our people unless authority is given to the President to dislodge them from their Mexican MONUMENT TO THE SIGNERS OF THE DECLARA-TION OF INDEPENDENCE.

Whatever differences of opinion on sectional quesions may exist from changes of times and circumtances, the people, at least of the Old Thirteen States, look back to a period when an undivided interest, common principles, dangers, struggles, hopes, and triumphs bound them together in perfect national unity; and inaugurated the system which has made them one of the greatest powers of the earth. From the Declaration of Independence we date the origin of this unity; and of all the events of our history, this is the one which, in view of its authors and its consequences, commends itself most especially to

our grateful recollection. To illustrate this sentiment-to give it, as it were, a is superior still to the influences of faction, and to leave to posterity a monument which shall survive whatever changes may be demanded by the political necessities of the future—is a purpose worthy of our sympathies, and is now presented in the original form, for the co-operation of the Old Thirteen States.

Some years since, as we see by the journal of a onvention held in the city of Philadelphia, over which Governor Bigler (now Senator Bigler) presided, Col. A. G. Waterman, a Virginian by birth, but many years a resident, and member of the select ouncil of Philadelphia, started, with the concurrent approbation of many southern gentlemen of distinction, the project of erecting in that city, in Independence Square, a monument commemorative of the events that gave the title to that sacred ground.

The details of the plan have been brought to no tice from time to time by the press, and the conditions of the fulfilment have so far advanced that the erection of a monument in Independence Square to commemorate the events of the American revolution is no longer problematical. Ten of the thirteen States have, by proper laws, pledged themselves to the patriotic and praiseworthy movement. These States are Georgia, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Massachusetts. Maryland, Delaware, and Pennsylvania. The States yet to take action are Virginia, North and South Carolina. The legislatures of the two last-named States are now in session, and the governors have laid the bills before them with a favorable recommendation, and it would, in our opinion, be insult ing to the intelligence of the members of these two legislative bodies to doubt for a moment their cooperation in a measure which appeals so pre-eminently as well to State pride as national sympathies.

Now that the confederacy is fast approaching thrice the number of sovereign Commonwealths which first conquered their independence-now that we embrace a territory peopled on both oceans, and look forward to the time when "all the boundless continent" may be ours-is it not something to boast of-something to perpetuate in bronze and marble that ours was one of that original Union of colonies : that ours were among the great minds, the true hearts and stout arms, that achieved that triumph and founded the greatest republic that the world has ever seen? We cannot doubt that the legislatures of North and South Carolina will promptly wheel intoline with their sister States, and have the names of the great men of their respective Commonwealths enrolled on this monument of American patriotism and gratitude.

THE NEW YORK EVENING POST.

The New York Evening Post is a kind of drug store where all sorts of "deadly poisons" and patent medines are peddled out, properly labelled, to a "suffering public." The Post must not, therefore, be considered as in the least degree a dangerous newspaper. Its emanations are all tinctured, to be sure with the most fatal prejudices; but the atmosphere around about the concern, and its vials of wrath, give upmistakable tokens of its real elements of its

When pestilence rages in a locality, it is comm o notify the wayfarer of his approach to the "infected district." Precisely so it is with the Post. Everybody understands the malevolence of that paper, and, if one is drawn within the circle of its influence, it will not be for want of proper notice of its character and motives. When a rogue is so faexposed as to become a "suspected thief" the community rest in comparative security against his machinations. His business is then advertised, and nonest men are put on their guard to defeat his purposes. It is not easy for a notorious liar to deceive and mislead an honest neighborhood, or for a common scold to excite public sympathy. Those who get up decoy lights upon the seacoast do not thereby prove that they intend to make the place a permanent residence. The Post is an adventurous journal, and is to the press what the confidence man is to the community in general, it operates on the credulity of its readers, testing their capacity to believe what is false and their power to reject what is true. With far less ability than its abolition associates, it stands nevertheless wholly unrivalled in all that is mean, low, deceptive, and false in newspaper enterprise. When every other abolition sheet shall have exhausted the patience and endurance of the northern people, we confidently expect that the Post will sur vive, as the organ of that remnant of fanaticism seanness and folly, which we fear our weak human ity will ever be compelled to maintain.

A PETTY PAISEHOOD

The energy by which a petty falsehood about Mr Gulick, lately employed in the Union establishment has been circulated is absolutely astounding. He is represented as one of the editors of this paper-as having offended by publishing Mr. Douglas's Chicago speech, and as having been dismissed as a penalty for the latter act. In all this there is not one grain of truth-not one. Mr. Gulick was not an editor at all. He was not responsible in any sense for the publication of Mr. Douglas's speech, which was laid before our readers as matter of interesting current news, just as we publish any other quarter of a column of news matter which comes in by the evening mail. Nobody ever questioned the propriety of the act referred to, and none but mischiev. ous drivellers in falsehood could have distorted it into importance in any way. There was nothing in Mr. Douglas's speech to excite ire in any one. He had said in the canvass twenty times over all that he uttered in his Chicago remarks of an offensive character. Our views were well known in relation to his position. We had no disposition to conceal from our readers the sentiments he might utter when safely lodged in Mexico, they will continue to be uttered in his Chicago remarks of an offensive

the controversy was at an end. Mr. Gulick was in no way responsible for those sentiments, for the po sition of the Union, nor for the publication referred to. The whole story about the place he held in the paper, his offence, and the cause and manner of aving, is a complete tissue of misrepresentations

My attention has been called to a paragraph in a lette to the New York Times of the 9th instant, in vague and general terms, that the President had caused certain oney, justly due to some individual, to be used for eletioneering purposes; with this accusation my own name has been so generally connected in convensation that feel constrained, publicly and emphatically, to deny all knowledge or belief of any fact which can war rant it, and to declare that President Buchanan never did local habitation"—to prove to this generation that it authorize, advise, or request me, directly or indirectly, to use either my own money or that of any other person for any purpose like that mentioned in the paragraph referred to any manner affecting any public election

C. WENDELL.

Washington, D. C., December 8, 1858

To the Editors of the Union :

Your remarks on "France in American Politics. your issue of to-day, are so just, so patriotic, and so thoroughly American, that I cannot refrain from the expression of my hearty approval. The entire article is passage which I take the liberty to quote should be emodied in our federal bill of rights. It is as follows:

"If France is to be heard in Central America, we must be heard "If France is to be heard in Central America, we must be heard in Italy, Turkey, and all Europe, indeed. We maintain that all the absolutistic governments are temporary in their very nature; that they are provisional institutions, to be enforced only till such time as the people can be enlightened and prepared to assume control; that the source of all rightful government is in the people. In this view, the institutions of the United States are the only permanent political organizations of the world; and hence to have a sovereign right to interfere elsewhere that we may hasten on the work of universal assimilation to our system." After this passage shall have been inserted in our fed

eral bill of rights, it should then be printed on cards in etters of gold, framed, and hung in every man's mansion and house, and log-cabin, where the English language is spoken, or where the light of fiberty, civilizaion, and Christianity shed the least ray of their benign I beg you will publish this note, and gratify one who

eart throbs with patriotic emotion, whose soul feels exanded by the just and comprehensive thought promulgated in the paragraph above quoted.

CITETUS

INDIAN CONTRACTS -The Indian Bureau has awarded ontracts to the following parties to furnish goods of the everal descriptions described, for the use of the bureau during the year, as specified in the advertisement asking roposals :

Class No. 2, ready-made clothing. To Messra Whi ing, Galloupe, Bliss, & Co., of Boston.
Class No. 3, hardware.—To Thomas Poultney, of Bal

Class No. 4, northwest guns.—To H. E. Leman, Lan Class No. 1, dry goods and blankets.—Has not yet een awarded.

SECRETARY COBB ON THE TARIFF

[From the Philadelphia Ledger, Dec. 8.]

One of the ablest of the State papers which have been resented to Congress is Secretary Cobb's report upon the nances of the country. The Secretary treats the subcet like a statesman. He sees clearly, argues correctly, and his conclusions are not easily to be controverted though, we have no doubt, his views will be fiercely a sailed. He shows that the financial difficulties of the nited States have not originated from any change in the tariff policy of the country, for the late revulsion affected all commercial countries with equal severity. If a redu-tion of duties stimulated the foreign trade, then the coun-tries with which we trade should have found relief from embarrassment; but, so far from this being the fact, the foreign manufacturer is as much cast down by the revul-sion as the manufacturer at home; and our foreign im-portations are less under the tariff of 1857, by more than eventy-eight millions of dollars, than they were under last year of the tariff of 1846. In iron and steel the importations last year were over nine millions of dollars less in value than the year previous, under a different and more protective tariff. Consequently it was not the increased importations which broke down the iron interest of the United States. If the American iron manufacturer has been ruined by importations, the foreign manufacturer has not gained as he ought to have done; for the price of iron is less in England than in the United States, there being a decline of 29 per cent. on pig iron in Glasgow in the last year, and of 18 per cent. in New York; and a decline of 18 per cent. on bar iron in Liverpool, and of 13 per cent. in New York. These facts go to show that the causes which have depressed trade and business are of to be found in the tariff policy of the United States, but are general causes affecting the trade and business of all countries. The manufacturers have suffered no more than other industrial classes. In agriculture the fall of prices has been fully as great, and the farmers have sufare least after to cear it, to neep the manufacturer, would be a policy as unjust as it would be oppressive. The whole of Secretary Cobb's reasoning upon this subject is worthy of the closest attention. It is lucid, clear, and convincing, and will serve to correct many erroneous deas which prevail upon the subject among persons who have not studied political economy as a science, but only pick up their knowledge of it from the partisan writings

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Dr. Owen's Geological Report of Arkansas will soo printed and ready for delivers Hon. Caleb Cushing, who was a member of the Mass husetts house of representatives in 1825, is the senionember of the new house.

Capt. T. J. Brittain, of the Ordnance Department, ha resigned. His resignation has been accepted by the President, to take effect on the 20th instant.

Gen. Houston is making preparations to move and ettle on his beautiful place at Cedar Point, in Chambers

ounty, next year. Lieut, Maury lectured before an audience of fifteen hum

dred persons at St. Louis on Monday evening last, several hundred more could not find room in the hall Gen. Niel has published, by authority of the Russian government, the journal of the engineering operations of the siege of Sebastopol, a large quarto of six hundred pages, with a folio atlas of 15 plates.

President Comonfort, of Mexico, has returned to Ne York from a visit to Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now at the Metropolitan. He was accompanied by Señor Arrioja and Gen. Garcia Conde.

Mr. Parton (the author of the life of Aaron B preparing a life of Andrew Jackson, and is about to make a tour to the South in order to obtain fuller information respecting the old hero among the scenes of his early and later life.

Hon. George P. March concluded a recent lecture New York on interjections by tracing the vulgar excla-mation jiming to the invocations of the strange celestial brothers, the Dioskuri of the Greek, the Germini of the

Hon, R. B. P. Lyons (spoken of as the probable suc

sor of Lord Napier) is now British minister at Florence, an office he has only held since July last, having previously been secretary of legation at the same of while the Marquis of Normandy was minister.

John Butterfield, esq., president of the Overland Mail Company, has just left Utica for Fort Smith, one of the listant stations on the overland route, whither he is ac-companied by his wife and daughter, and where he will remain a part of the winter to give his personal attention to the working of the line.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

New YORK, Dec. 8, 1858 What is going to be done with Mexico is the great subject of discussion in national politics. Will Congress adopt the President's recommendations? What will England and France say and do? How will the Mexicans take it? are among the many questions put and variously answered wherever the subject is discussed.

There are a few, a very few, whose habit it is, on all considers when the fursion nodes of this government is

There are a few, a very few, whose habit it is, on all cocasions when the foreign policy of this government is considered, to wish to know "what England and France will say" before they dare to pronounce an opinion as to the proper course to be pursued. The maintenance of our rank on the American continent, our national dignity, and our material security, may percenptorify require the adoption of prompt, energetic, and decided measures without the slightest reference to what European powers may say or think; but the men who call themselves conservatives, and who designate as pean powers may say or think; but the men who call themselves conservatives, and who designate as fillibusterism any attempt to interfere beyond our own limits in the affairs of the continent, are afraid to endorse fully the President's propositions with regard to Mexico and Cuba, lest England should object and France hould encourage to the continent of the con ject and France should remonstrate, and both those powers conjointly refuse to sanction Mr. Buchanan's policy. The American people are quite tired of waiting for a not from St. James's or the Tuilleries before they may assert their self-respect or defend their own rights, and have generally come to the conclusion that, whether Louis Napoleon and Queen Victoria like it or not, we are bound to referes our crisuspectures. to redress our grievances ourselves, secure our persons from violence and our property from plunder, and guard our frontiers against the invasions of maranders and savages. Those who deny this position, and strive to defeat any legislation designed to carry into effect the recommendations of the message, will soon learn that the people are not with them, and that the "conservatism," which s nothing but another word for cowardice, will find but very few adherents in the United States. n the governments of Europe see that we are really re when the governments of Europe see that we are can; solved to inaugurate and pursue a "spirited foreign policy," and that we have the courage and the means to enforce it, they will not attempt to interfere; and, if they see that their claims are more likely to be satisfied by our interference than without it, they will joyfully consent the trerence than without it, they will joyrully consent to everything we propose. There was a rumor current here to-day that Lord Napier and Count de Sartiges had already "protested" officially, and that M. Tassara was about to follow his more powerful brother diplomats. The French paper published in this city, and inspired, it is said, by the Count Sartiges at Washington and the Marquis de Montholon here, is very indignant at the Marquis de Montholon here, is very indignant at the Mexican portion of the message. Perhaps these French gentlemen would wish us to send for Mr. Felix Belly and gentlemen would wish us to send for Mr. Fells helly and employ him as our negotiator in chief, binding ourselves beforehand to abide by his acts. I apprehend, however, that Mr. Belly will not be disturbed by us from the elab-oration of his famous canal project, and that we shall endeavor to manage our own affairs without asking the "gracious permission" of his Imperial Majesty, or of Lord

almestury. Hon. Gouverneur Kemble has obtained a mass of con clusive evidence that several of the returns at the late congressional election in the ninth congressional district, by which John B. Haskin has a nominal majority, are llegal and fraudulent. He is resolved to bring the whole matter before the State canvassers, to whom it will be presented by some of the most eminent lawyers in the State. So far as I can learn, Mr. K.'s advisors are very sanguine of success. This will effectually dash Mr. Has-kin's hopes of being Speaker of the 36th Congress. But he can run for the presidency. Last evening Piccolomini took her benefit, and to-day

left for Boston, to be absent about a month. Her benefi was a bumper. At the close of the opera Mr. Kingsland, on behalf of a number of the stockholders of the Acade my, and as secretary of the directors, came on the stage and presented to the charming Prima Donna a diamond bracelet of the value of \$1,000. Signora Piccolomini acknowledged the splendid compliment in a neat little speech in pretty good English, which was cheered to the echo. The young lady was afterwards escorted to her hotel by a torchlight procession of firemen, in gratitude for her offer to sing in behalf of the Firemen's Fund Asso-

There is no change to note in money or fereign ex-bange. The Africa took hence to Liverpool to-day \$187,000 in specie.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1858

On motion of Hon. W. H. Seward, Alex. H. Greene esq., of Buffalo, N Y., was admitted an attorney an ounsellor of this court.

ounsellor of this court.

Simon Stevens, esq., of Pennsylvania, was admitted an ttorney and counsellor of this court.

No. 109. December Term, 1857.—Edmund Ricc, plaintift n error, es. the Minnesota and Northwestern Railroad Company. The motion of Mr. R. Johnson, of counsel for the defendants in error, to reinstate this cause was set down for argument on Friday next, the 17th inst. No. 9. Dean Richmond, appellant, so the City of Mil-aukie et al. The argument of this cause was concluded y Mr. J. S. Brown for the appellant.

No. 198. The Union Insurance Company, plaintiffs i error, vs. John Blair Hoge. This cause was submitted to the consideration of the court on the record and printed arguments by Mr. Van Der Lyn for the plaintiffs in error, ed by Mr. Mygatt for the defendant in error, under the

ouisiana, appellants, es. Isaac Fisher et at of this cause enced by Mr. Schley for the ap

Adjourned until Monday at 11 o'clock

GLEANED FROM THE MAILS.

The Baltimore post-office building is now rapidly approaching to completion, and will be ready for occupance about a fortnight. The grand lodge and grand chapter of the Free Mason

of Alabama have been in session at Montgomery during the present week. Gen. Wiley, W. G. M. is in the chair. Eight thousand tierces of lard were recently disposed of at one sale, in St. Louis, on Tuesday last—price, when delivered there, about 114 cents per pound. A buck was killed in Crawford county, Illinois, a few

days ago, weighing 215 pounds. It was fat as butter, and, according to the Indian mode of telling the age of such animals, it was but four years old.

The Mississippi legislature has passed a law granting s to all parties who have lived separate thre A tide of emigration may be expected to set to vards Mississippi. Indiana is about going out of the

Sarah Jane Rose, charged with feloniously placing rocks on the track of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, has been convicted before the circuit court of Marion unty, Virginia, and sentenced to the penitentiary fo

Mr. A. Barrett, of Henderson, Ky., has shipped at Ire land for America almost all the prize stock he could get from the late royal shows in England and France. The entire stock is valued at £5,000. The freight alone will

To all Madame Le Vert's numerous admirers it will be welcome news that she will shortly give to the literary world, "Souvenirs of distinguished Americans," which, from her personal acquaintance with those described, pose-ses the elements of great popularity, and will be inter sting in the highest de

A large and ferocious tiger was discovered near Milsburg, Bourbon county, Ky., a few days since, and a party of men, with dogs, set out in pursuit of the ani-mal. After a long chase, the tiger stood at bay and was despatched, after a sharp battle. Where the creature came 'Old Bourbon' has unchained from was unknown. many a fierce and brutal tiger.

exhumed in a cellar of that village the old wooden press that the Messenger was first issued upon. It was the identical press that General Greene printed the despatches of the army with. It is made mostly of mahogany. To compare it with the presses of the present day, it is indeed a curiosity. The editor of the Pendleton (S. C.) Messenger has lately

In Paris, the second volume of Guizot's memoirs is an nonneed. M. Biot's complete works are published in three volumes. A history of Cuba, now in its seventh volume, has appeared. General Comonfort has published a pamphlet of thirty pages defending his administration of Mexico. There is also a "Voyage dans les solitudes Americaines, Minnesota," by the Abbe Domenect.

A choice collection of the leading British Revi-A choice collection of the leading British Reviews, handsomely bound, was sold by auction by Brothead & Co., of Boston, a few days since. They were London editions and in perfect order, all continued and regular series. The Edinburgh, 94 vols, blue caff, sold at 81 cents per volume. London Quarterly, 87 vols., for 55 cents. Westminster, 53 vols., for 65 cents. Foreign Quarterly, 37 vols., for 70 cents, and Blackwood, 68 vols., for \$1 10 per vol. INTERESTING LETTER FROM SONORA.

La Magdalena, (Sonora,) Oct. 20, 1858. Sin : According to your request I have endeavored to give you a slight description of the State of Sonora. Afgive you a sight description of the State of Soucca. Are ter a residence of more than eight years in the country. I have become acquainted intimately with the people and customs, and have been able to discover the leading features in their character and country. The people of Sonora are generally docile, and, making allowance for the bad system of government and the great misery in which they are found, are obedient to the constituted authorities, in fact, this remarkable deciling amounts to horities -in fact, this remarkable docility amounts to weakness of character, and which ambitious revolutionary chiefs have taken advantage of to forward their own views. At the present date the whole country is devastated by the Apaches; daily from all parts reports are brought in that the Indians have destroyed ranches, killed the inhabitants, and depopulated whole towns. killed the inhabitants, and depopulated whole towns. This has been the case for many years; and after so much suffering on their account, without a prospect in view for the better, it is not surprising that the Sonoredse has lost fils energy of character; he gambles to divert himself and pass away the time, and, without hope for the future, he lets things take their course—a perfect fatalist; many become desperate, and take unlawful means to better their condition. It only requires a skilful hand and good government to make the worthless Sonorense of the present day a useful member of society. Another curse which the people groan under is that of a corrupted priesthood, who, instead of teaching, by precept and example, the right path, keep them in ignorance, oppress them to the uttermost—the whole of their endeavors being turned to their own aggrandizement. Comparative them to the uttermost—the whole of their enleavors being turned to their own aggrandizement. Comparatively few educated men are found in Sonora—a common education consisting of reading and writing; and I believe that in the whole population it does not exceed 5 per cent—more particularly in the frontier towns. A leading trait in his character is hospitality; and let the morrow take care of itself is a common expression in their mouths; he will share his last mouthful, and consider its accommon expression in their mouths; he will share his last mouthful, and consider its expression in the constant of sider it a matter of course for the stranger to take his place at his board. The women are kind-hearted, obe-dient to their husbands, who rule them generally with a rod of iron. Strong-minded women are not known, and usually peace reigns in their homes. Of their beauty I shall make no remark; you have had an opportunity in your trip to Guaymas of judging for yourself.

Sonora for the most part is mountainous, watered by several small rivers, abundant in mineral wealth—in fact, a considered to be one of the richest States of the Mexican Disunion. There is a sufficiency of agricultural land to maintain a large population; but the true rich-ness of Sonora consists in its mines of silver and gold, and the great facilities for raising stock; the mines at but little worked, owing to the Apoches and present are but little worked, owing to the Apiches and revolutions; but, laboring under all these disidvantages, she is still able to export annually several millions of dol-lars in silver bars and gold dust, large quantities of stock to California and the Territory of Arizona; also flour to the adjoints State of Simple. he adjoining State of Sinaloa.

The most famous mines and mining districts (Min rales) are those of Alamos, situated in the district of that

rales) are those of Alamos, situated in the district of that name, and property of the Almadas, Gomez y Urreas; mine of Subiato, near Hermosillo—property of the Verdes; Mineral of San Xavier—San Marcial, St. Teresa de Jesus—property of Yñij, Cubilias, & Co.; the famous mine of and mineral of Babacanora—at present worked by a French company; mine of Banamachi, the richest mine discovered within the last two years—having yielded \$1,000 to the 9 cwt. of Re, and very abundant in Re; at F1,000 to the 9 cwt. of Re, and very abundant in Re; at present the yield is not so great. I accompany you a specimen of the Re, which gives 72 mares the 9-cwt.; mine of Corral Vieja—gold, silver, and lead. La Canenla—silver, copper, and lead. La Guachuca Las Planchas de Plata, &c., &c. To mention them separately would be tedious. Gold dust has been found in abundance in the tedious. Gold dust has been found in abundance in the placers of San Francisco la Sienga, los Llanos. Palabaquita San Perfecto and Soño is famous for its gold mines; also Cocospera and Babo Seco, in the district of the Pueblo of Cucurpe gold is found in abundance during the rainy season in Baquarchi district of Arispe it is also found in quantities which pay well; in a word, Sonora, considered in a mineral point of view, equals, if not supasses, the righest country in the known world and only requires. richest country in the known world, and only require capital, peace, and a liberal government. The new Ier-ritory of the Arizona, which formerly belonged to this State, is considered by the Sonorense to be the richest portion of their country, and curses deep, but not loud, are heard from the people against Santa Anna for having

The climate is good. The rainy senson sets in in June and lasts till the beginning of September; from this month until March occasional showers fall. The cold is never very severe, the weather being very similar to that of California in the same months. From March until the rain sets in in June is considered the dry season. The heats are never oppressive—less so than in California. I'wo crops are raised from off the same—land—in the year, and which, for abundance, cannot be surpassed in an ountry—wheat, maize, beans, peas, &c., being the ger eral grain that is cultivated. Sugar-cane is planted in great quantities in Hermosillo, San Miguel, Ures, Rayon, Dopaural, Saguaria, Huepaca, and the Rio Yafui. A coarse kind of sugar is made called Panocha, which yields o the cultivator an excellent return for his labor—gener

ally selling at \$25 the cargo of 3 cwt. In all parts of the State most excellent tobacco is raised. Cotton is sown by the Indians in the Rio Yaqui, and the grub (cotton worm) is hardly known in the crops. The average price of wheat is \$3, cargo of 3 cwt. Beans, peas, \$6, &c. The State is divided into nine districts, each being gov-

erned by a Prefecto, who is appointed by the governor, and is responsible for the good order of his district. The port of Guaymas you have seen for yourself. At present it is the only port of entry. Ures is the capital and seat of government. It is a small city of about 1,000 inhab-itants and situated about 60 leagues from Guaymas. Hermosillo is the largest city, containing from 14,000 to 15,000 inhabitants. It is the centre of commerce. The next in size and importance is the Riai de Alamos, situated on the frontier of Smalos. It contains from 5,000 to 6,000 inhabitants. It is the centre of a large mining distry, signalized by many honorable and salutary acts, during the control of the country, signalized by many honorable and salutary acts, during the control of the country of the control of the cont trict as its name implies. Rial (m. mines,) Oposura, Saguaria, Rayon, San Mignel, and Arispe, the ancient capitals of Sonora, are large towns with populations from 4,000 to 5,000 each. The entire population of Sonora does not exceed 135,000, comprising Mexicans, (Gente-de-razou,) Opatas, Yaquis, Mayos, Tarnmales, and Papagos. This population, instead of increasing, is decreasing—the Apaches, revolutions, and emigration to California and Arizona, producing this effect; and, in a few years, if some change does not take place, Sonora will become depopulated. She is now re-covering from the effects of the last revolution, which lasted nearly two years, one party being headed by D. Manuel Gandara, commander-in chief of the State; the other by D. Ygnacio Pesquiera, vice governor. After various actions, in which both parties lost a considerable number of men, victory declared itself in favor of Pesquiera: Gandara abandoning the country and escaping to Mexico to plead his cause before the President Con In the mean time Sonora remained in peace for ten months, until Jesus Gandara, brother to M. Gandara, the ommander-in-chief, raised a party to revolutionize the State. Having taken the governor somewhat by sur-prise, he gained a victory over D. Antonio Campazano, nilitary commander of the port of Gurymas. He was on his march from Guaymas to join the governor in this ac-tion. Pesquiera lost more than 190 men. After this victory, Gandara marched upon Ures, the capital, where victory, Gandara marched upon Ores, the capital, where the governor held a small force. The governor having recovered himself from his first defeat, marched with a force of about 400 men to encounter Gandara and relieve the capital, the garrison of which had been reduced to the centre of the city. Gandara having already gained the suburbs, committing a thousand excesses, battle was given in a place called the Bojadero, within sight of Ures, where Gandara was defeated. After his defeat deserwhere Gandara was defeated. After his defeat deser tions became so frequent in Gandara's camp that in let than a week his force was reduced to one-half—abou 700 men badly armed and worse supplied with provisions.
With this force he made a final stand in the mountains in their lives in action. The loss on Gaudara's side amoun ed to more than 200; that on part of Pesquiera to 12, and several wounded. The party, now wanting a head, dispersed itself into distinct portions, but each following one common cause robbery and murder—making no distinction, Gaudarcias and Pequircias sharing the same fate. The governor's energies were now directed to quell the Yaqui Indians, who had formed the greater part of Gandara's force, and who still held out. Three months after the action in the Saucito he succeeded in doing so, but even at the present date he is obliged to maintain a considerable force in the life Yaqui Caracter seather. onsiderable force in the Rio Yaqui to prevent another atbreak. Also, small parties of robbers, Mexicans, and adding still exist in several parts of the country. The Arizona has been, and still is, the port of refuge for the Gandara party, where, protected by the stars and stripes, they find a safe saylum. Many are worthy men who entered the

who entered the revolution from a firm conviction of the who entered the revolution from a firm conviction of the justice of their cause, but truth obliges one to state that desperadors, criminals of the deepest cast, have also enjoyed the same privileges. This is the cause of the frequent murders, robberies, &c., committed at the present day on the frontier, and until an international treaty is made, will be the case. Also, in my own knowledge, numbers of respectable families are desirous of emigrating to the Arisma leaf, are desirous for emigrating to the Arisma leaf, are desirous for emigrating is made, will be the case. Also, in my own knowledge, ples, will best accomplish the object for which they were numbers of respectable families are desirous of emigrating to the Arizona, but are detained from this same cause, rence to them.—N. T. Daily News.

and fearing that there will be no distinction made where the day of retribution comes. The American settler, from his little knowledge of the Mexican race and language, makes no distinction, for him all are Greener, and which for him is sufficient to ask no more questions.

After so many years' residence among them I naturally feel an interest in their welfare, firmly believing that the

grain of gold in their character, among so much dress, is worthy of seeking and will repay the finders. The States could do it, and would to God it should be so; and I and many others will be found ready to co-operate in any just and honest mode of bringing round a mutual, good un-

the State of Sonora, and that is, in order to redeem to the Sonorense his character, life, and fortune, it is necessary to subject or utterly annihilate the savage Apache, who has served as the destroying angel to this fine country It is the most sure and ready way to gain the eternal gratitude, friendship of the people, and annexation of one of the richest countries in the known world, which will also serve as another connecting link of the great chain of commerce with the Indies. I am, sir, yours, most respectfully. JOHN DENTON HALL.

Ion. Sylvesten Mowny, Delegate to U. S. Congress to

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS ON THE PRESI

It is a well-written and dignified State paper, present ng a clear and satisfactory review of public affair

It is a well-written document, and will no doubt be ex-tensively read. The foreign policy of the President is well calculated to excite the mind of every lover of his counry and its institutions. - Wilmington (Del.) Gazette.

This message, like all President Buchanan's State papers, bears the impress of statesmandin, and the cutpers, bears the impress of statesmanship, and the evidence of a strong practical mind. On most points it is as con cise as the subjects would permit, and in its main features will probably prove quite satisfactory to the country. [N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

The message is a good one. It pleases the democrats and offends the ultra republicans, as was expected. The language is clear and forcible—the very statesmanlike locument which carries conviction to every unprojudiced reader.—Howesdie (Pa.) Herall.

These are the great features of the message. They exalbit our present condition and future prospects in a fa-corable aspect. The public intelligence may be confi-dently expected to accept the President's views, and give

efficacy and actuality to his recommendations [Buffalo Daily Courier. Finally, taking up the message with entire confidence in the experience, wisdom, discretion, and decision of character, which belong to its author, we finish the read-

ing of it with almost unqualified satisfaction. We accept it as marking a new political epoch, and as embracing a schedule of progressive movements which the North, the South, the East, and the West will hardly endorse. It is well written, and presents the various subjects, which are of national interest, in a clear and comprehensive style. Our relations with foreign countries are stated and discussed in a firm, but dignified and conciliatory, manner: and the President's allusions to our controversies with Great Britain, Spain, and Mexico are couched in language which can hardly fail to meet the approval of all unprejudiced minds.—N. Y. Daily Sun.

It is one of the ablest State papers which have ever en At is one of the ablest state papers which have ever en-anated from the pen of its great author, and will be perused with deep interest by millions on this continent and in Europe. We concur with the President in every word he has said on the slavery question and Kansas. His views in relation to Spain and Cuba, Mexico, the Nicaragua transit route, and in relation to our foreign policy generally, will meet the approval of a large ma-jority of the American people—Ralogh (N. C.) Sundard.

Into several subjects of absorbing interest, it has en ered at great length and with most instructive fullne tts treatment of topics of domestic interest will doubtless command the general approval of the South, to say the least. 9 9 Nor do we think that the resolution least. So Nor do we think that the resolutions which the democracy of Virginia sent up on Saturday night to cheer the President of their choice would have been adopted with less unanimity had this last offering

o his patriotism and wisdom been before them

The readers will perceive that, in the self-vindication in regard to his domestic policy, Mr. Ruchanan brings forward an irrefragible defence against all the assaults persistently made upon his administration. It must be with feelings of exultation that he is able to refer to the pacific solution of that most threatening difficulty, the Mormon rebellion, by which the supremacy of the laws of the country has been maintained, and a mild and paternal elemency exercised towards the misguided families of Utah.—Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

It is eminently satisfactory as a frank, unreserved, and It is eminently satisfactory as a frank, unreserved, and lucid exposition of our foreign relations and our demestic affairs. With the distinctness of a panorama, in a few bold and masterly bouches, it displays the issues, the events, and the achievements of the government during the year which has intervened since the first assembling of the present Congress; and from this satisfactory review Mr. Bucharan passes to the contingencies and necessities of the present and the future, with a degree of intrephlity and directness of purpose fully equal to the demands of the crisis.—N. Y. Daily Herald.

The eloquent and able message which we present to ur readers does not emanate from a chance-elected Presour readers does not emanate from a chance-elected President, nor are its counsels the words merely of one wh speaks in right of official position. It is the language of a long career, give to bis words a weight and a value that no mere place could afford—much as we concele to the position of a responsible Chief Magistrate addressing

the representatives of the people.

[Albany Daily Atlas and Argus. Clear, firm, and bold in the enunciation of the policy proper to be pursued with reference alike to our donestic and foreign relations, the President leaves no subject in doubt or ambiguity. All can understand, and all houest men will approve the measures recommended for the bet-ter security and prosperity of this great republic. That the petty curs of faction who labor only for party and pelf will denounce the comprehensive and statesman-like views which they can neither appreciate nor under-stand is a parter of course. But we boldly require the stand is a matter of course. But we boldly venture the assertion that no public document of the day will command a wider approval or exert a more commanding in fluence throughout the civilized world.

[Baltimore Republican

The message is a document of far more than usual in terest and importance. Mr Buchanan's views upon pub-lic affairs are those of a person whose long experience and great sugacity entitle his opinions to that respectful conideration which his eminent position naturally warran It may happen that a person, so elevated by the accident of party, is, after all, only an ordinary man. But Mr. of party, is, after all, only an ordinary man. But Mr. Buchauan is no ordinary man; and while his policy, as for instance, in regard to threatening difficulties with foreign powers, the peaceful settlement of the Utah question, and in mutry other respects, has been signally wise and moderate, his previous State papers, like the present, have een marked by an ability worthy of a President of the United States, and honorable to the country of whis the chief executive officer.—Boston Daily Courier.

It sets forth all the prominent issues which will requir clearness and precision, and recommends such legislations, in the opinion of the Chief Magistrate of the nation is necessary to protect the honor of the country abroad and secure domestic power and prosperity at home. There is no attempt at mystification in this message. Each point is clearly stated, and the facts so simply and plain bont is clearly stated, and the facts so simply and pair ily narrated as to be within the comprehension of the humblest man in the Union. The whole tone and tem per of the message is prudent and conclinating, while the topics belonging to the foreign relations of the republi-are treated in a spirit of wise, colightened, and patriotic statesmanship, which must arrest the attention and challenge the admiration of candid men of all parties.

[Philadelphia Pennsylvanian.

We believe that we express the opinion of all unprejudiced minds when we say that it is one of the most satisfactory and able bitate papers, and more fully accords with public opinion than any message which has of late years emanated from the Executive chair. The language is forcible, and it is written in that clear and comprehensive style for which Mr. Buchman is so eminent, and the various subjects dwelt upon are discussed in a manner so able and cloquent that conviction is hevitably forced upon the mind of the reader in every line. On questions of general political interest his views and opinions are well known, and he has no new ones to advance, believing, wn, and he has no new ones to advance, believing otless, that well-settled plans, like well-settled principles.